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Guam

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Note: The information contained in the present working paper has been derived from public sources, including those of the territorial Government, and from information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the administering Power under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations. Information was transmitted by the administering Power on 14 January 2015. Further details are contained in previous working papers posted on the United Nations website (www.un.org/en/decolonization/workingpapers.shtml).

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The Territory at a glance

Territory: Guam is a Non-Self-Governing Territory administered by the United States of America. As an unincorporated organized territory of the United States, it is administered by the Office of Insular Affairs of the United States Department of the Interior.

Geography: Guam is the southernmost and largest of the Mariana Islands in the Pacific Ocean, situated about 2,200 km south of Tokyo and 6,000 km west-south-west of Hawaii. It consists of a single island comprising two distinct geologic areas of about equal size. The northern part of the island is a high coralline limestone plateau and the southern region is mountainous. Apra Harbor is one of the largest deep-water ports in the Pacific.

Land area: 540 km^2.

Exclusive economic zone: 214,059 km^2.

Population: 159,358 (2010 census).

Life expectancy at birth: 79.4 years (women: 82.1 years, men: 77.0 years (2010 estimate)).

Languages: English and Chamorro.

Ethnic composition (2010 census): 37.3 per cent Chamorro; 26.3 per cent Filipino; 12.0 per cent other Pacific islanders; 7.1 per cent white; 5.9 per cent Asian; 2.0 per cent other ethnic origin; and 9.4 per cent mixed.

Capital: Hagåtña.

Head of the territorial Government: Eddie Baza Calvo (re-elected Governor in November 2014).

Territory's delegate to the United States Congress: Madeleine Z. Bordallo (re-elected in 2014).

Main political parties: Democratic and Republican Parties.

Elections: Most recent: 2014; next: September 2016.

Legislature: Unicameral 15-member legislature. Guam has a locally elected Government, which comprises separate executive, legislative and judicial branches.

Gross domestic product per capita: $25,852 (2005 chained dollars, 2013 estimate).

Economy: Principal sources of revenue: tourism and the United States military presence.

Unemployment: 7.4 per cent (March 2014).

Monetary unit: United States dollar.

Brief history: The island was inhabited by the indigenous Chamorro people of Malayo-Polynesian descent when missionaries from Spain arrived in Guam in the late seventeenth century. The Chamorro now constitute just over one third of the population and play an active role in the political and social life of the island.

I. Constitutional, legal and political issues

1. Guam was administered by the Department of the Navy of the United States of America until 1950, when the United States Congress enacted the Organic Act of Guam, which established institutions of local government and made Guam an unincorporated territory of the United States with limited self-governing authority. Since then, the Territory has been administered by the Department of the Interior. Guam is an unincorporated territory, since not all provisions of the Constitution of the United States apply to the island. As such, Guam is a possession but not part of the United States.

2. The Constitution of the United States does not permit Guam to appoint electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States. The people of Guam elect a governor, who serves for a four-year term. No person who has been elected Governor for two full successive terms shall again be eligible to hold that office until one full term has elapsed. The Governor is responsible for the general supervision and control of the executive branch and submits an annual report to the United States Secretary of the Interior for transmission to Congress. The Governor may issue executive orders and regulations, recommend bills to the legislature, make his or her views known to that body and veto legislation. Following the elections held in November 2014, Eddie Baza Calvo (Republican) was re-elected as Governor.

3. Fifteen senators who serve two-year terms in the unicameral legislature are also elected. The legislature may override the Governor's veto. Under the Organic Act of Guam, the United States Congress reserves the authority to annul any law enacted by the Guam legislature. In the legislative elections held in November 2014, the Democrats won nine seats and the Republicans six seats.

4. Since 1972, Guam has had one delegate to the United States House of Representatives. The delegate, who serves a two-year term, may vote in committee and, since January 2007, on floor amendments, but not on the final approval of bills. In the elections held in November 2014, Madeleine Z. Bordallo, a Democrat, was re-elected for her seventh term as delegate to the United States Congress. She serves on two committees in the House of Representatives (armed services and natural resources).

5. The judicial system in Guam comprises local and federal components. The local judicial system consists of a superior court and a supreme court, which are led by judges appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the legislature. Local judges are subject to confirmation by voters every six years. In 2004, the judiciary of Guam was established as an independent branch of government. The law confirmed the appellate jurisdiction and administrative authority of the Supreme Court of Guam over all inferior courts in the Territory, thereby effectively establishing a unified local judiciary.

6. At the federal level, a district court judge, appointed by the President of the United States, is the head of the District Court of Guam. In 1998, Congress adopted an amendment to the Organic Act of Guam, allowing the Guam legislature to elect its own Attorney General for a four-year term. The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the Government of Guam and is empowered with prosecutorial authority.

7. Periodically, there have been moves to change the island's political status, as detailed in previous working papers. In 1997, Guam Public Law 23-147 established the Commission on Decolonization for the Implementation and Exercise of

Chamorro Self-Determination in order to address an important but controversial issue involving the Chamorro population. The Commission, in concert with a process of registration of eligible voters organized by the Guam Election Commission, was to oversee the conduct of a vote with regard to the status preferences of the Chamorro people (independence, integration or free association), in accordance with international standards.

8. In 2000, the Guam legislature provided the Guam Election Commission with the power to set the date of the decolonization plebiscite, in which it was expected that the Territory's indigenous people would be asked to choose between statehood, independence and free association with the United States. The plebiscite would have been non-binding but would at the same time have set the course for any future discussions of political status with the administering Power. The vote, scheduled to be conducted on 2 November 2004, was postponed because eligible voters had not been identified and registered. In October 2010, the President of the United States, Barack Obama, signed bill H.R. 3940 into law. The law clarifies the authority and obligation of the Secretary of the Interior to provide federal funding for political status education in Guam. It should help the people of Guam to become aware of their constitutionally viable political options. Eligible voters are those who can trace their roots back to those residents living on the island at the time of the passage of the Organic Act in 1950 who were made citizens by federal law. Universal suffrage with regard to elections applies to United States citizens who are 18 years of age or over and legally resident in Guam. All persons born in Guam and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States are citizens of the United States. The Guam Election Commission announced that there were 49,699 registered voters as at September 2014 and 7,192 registered native inhabitants as at August 2014. In 2011, Mr. Calvo convened the Commission on Decolonization for the first time in about a decade.

9. During the Pacific regional seminar on the implementation of the Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, held in Nadi, Fiji, from 21 to 23 May 2014, the representative of the Government of Guam said that the Territory's political relationship with its administering Power must be modernized and discussed the public education efforts of the Commission on Decolonization, including new funding prospects that would enable the Commission to launch such activities as websites, television programmes and conferences. He made a number of recommendations to accelerate the decolonization agenda.

II. Military and related issues

10. As previously reported, the United States decided in 2009 that United States Marine Corps capabilities in the Pacific region would be realigned, by 2014, through the transfer of United States military personnel from Okinawa, Japan, to Guam. The plan, which called for 9,000 marines and their family members to be relocated, was, however, modified on 26 April 2012, when it was specified in a joint United States-Japan statement that 5,000 marines would move to Guam when appropriate facilities were available to receive them. The move would cost $8.6 billion, with Japan contributing $3.1 billion (see A/AC.109/2014/14).

11. On 5 January 2012, the President of the United States released a new strategic guidance document that directed rebalancing towards a strengthened presence in the Asia-Pacific region. In March 2012, the United States Department of Defense tasked

the Center for Strategic and International Studies with conducting an independent assessment of the United States posture in the Pacific. On 24 July 2012, the Secretary of Defense submitted to Congress the Center's assessment, together with his disagreement with the Center's suggestion that the Department could consider moving fewer than some 5,000 marines to Guam, given that moving fewer than that number would undermine the United States plan to establish multiple, fully capable marine air-ground task forces throughout the Asia-Pacific region.

12. In December 2013, the United States Government Accountability Office published a report entitled "Further analysis needed to identify Guam's public infrastructure requirements and costs for the Department of Defense's realignment plan". In the conference report accompanying the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013, the Office was mandated to evaluate what public infrastructure projects were needed in Guam to support the Department's plans. The report contained a description of the public infrastructure of Guam and the types of assistance generally provided by the Department and other sources of funding for projects in Guam, an assessment of the efforts made by the Department to revalidate projects in Guam under the revised realignment plan and an estimate of the cost of public water and wastewater infrastructure improvements in Guam to support the Department's budget requests. The Office found that the reliability, capacity and age of much of the public infrastructure — especially the island's utilities — indicated that additional upgrades were needed to meet current and future demands relating to the realignment. In its report, the Office noted that, notwithstanding the reduction in the number of marines and their dependants relocating to Guam, the Department had not revalidated the public infrastructure requirements based on the revised realignment plan or differentiated between the requirements needed to address long-standing conditions and those relating to the realignment. The revalidation is not expected to be completed until 2015. In addition, the estimate of $1.3 billion for improvements to the water and wastewater systems that the Department had used to support budget requests for fiscal years 2013 and 2014 was found to be unreliable. The recommendations of the Office included that the Department take action to revalidate public infrastructure needs in Guam based on the size of the revised realignment and to ensure that best practices were used to develop future cost estimates.

13. On 31 January 2014, the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Department of Defense published the annual report of the Interagency Coordination Group of Inspectors General for Guam Realignment. It provided an update on the progress and efforts made regarding the realignment of forces, covering the period from January to 30 September 2013.

III. Land issues

14. The question of land use and ownership encompasses two major issues: the return of unused or underutilized land held by the United States Department of Defense and the return of that land to the original Chamorro landowners. In view of the envisaged military build-up, the Department has been interested in acquiring at least an additional 2,200 acres of non-federal land. Of the 147,000 acres of land available on Guam, the Department currently possesses 40,000 acres, or 27.21 per cent of the island's land mass. Private landowners in the Territory have the right to

refuse to sell any of their land for military purposes. With regard to public land, such requests would need the approval of the Guam legislature.

15. In March 2011, the Government of Guam signed the Programmatic Agreement to preserve cultural and historical properties on the island during the build-up in preparation for the transfer of marines, their dependants and support staff as early as 2016.

IV. Budget

16. The budget comprises revenues received by the Government of Guam and federal grants, with the latter generally allocated, on an ad hoc basis, to particular sectors through the Department of the Interior. The territorial Government's operating revenues fall under four classifications: General Fund, Special Funds, Federal Grant-in-Aid and Semi-Autonomous and Autonomous Agencies Operating Funds. According to federal law, all island residents, including military personnel, must pay income taxes to the Guam General Fund and not to the federal Government. The Governor has the power to veto a budget bill; however, the legislature can either override the Governor's veto by a special majority or reconsider the bill.

17. In September 2014, the Governor signed into law the budget for the fiscal year ending on 30 September 2015. Projected gross revenues for the General Fund were $778.7 million, an amount that was approximately $55.8 million greater than the General Fund revenues identified in the appropriations act for fiscal year 2014 of $702.4 million. The total General Fund revenue amount that was available for appropriations was $646.2 million. Overall Special Funds revenues were projected at $174.47 million and the federal match was projected at $43.3 million.

V. Economy

A. General

18. The economy of Guam continues to be based on two main pillars: tourism and the military. The Territory has been endeavouring to create an environment conducive to the development of other industries, such as financial services, telecommunications and transportation. Manufactured products include textiles and garments, cement and plastics. Re-exports constitute a high proportion of the Territory's exports, which include petroleum products, iron and steel scrap, automobiles and tobacco and cigars. The main trading partners of the Territory include the United States, Japan, Germany and China.

19. In November 2014, the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis released estimates of the gross domestic product (GDP) of Guam for 2013, together with GDP and compensation estimates by industry for 2012. The estimates indicate that real GDP increased by 0.6 per cent in 2013. The growth in the economy reflected an increase of 34.3 per cent in private fixed investment that was partly offset by a decrease, the first since 2009, of 4.6 per cent in exports of services.

B. Tourism

20. According to the executive budget for fiscal year 2015, the total number of visitor arrivals in Guam in 2013 was 1,337,665, an increase of 5.3 per cent over the figure for 2012. The Guam Visitors Bureau had projected increases of 3.8 per cent and 2.6 per cent for fiscal years 2013 and 2014, respectively. While the number of visitors from Japan has not been projected to increase any further in fiscal year 2014, the projected growth from all other major markets, including the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, China and the Russian Federation, may contribute to meeting the projection.

C. Transport and communications

21. The Territory's road network is just less than 1,000 miles long. Of this, 420 miles are classified as "non-public". Of the 550 miles of public roads, there are some 144 miles of primary and some secondary roads. To maintain the territorial highway system, the Government receives funding from the United States Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration.

22. The Port Authority of Guam, which is a public corporation and an autonomous agency of the territorial Government, administers the commercial port facilities at Apra Harbor, which is the entry point for 95 per cent of all goods entering Guam and serves as a trans-shipment centre for Micronesia. In its 2013 report (see para. 12 above), the Government Accountability Office noted that, according to the Port Authority and Department of Defense officials, the Port of Guam was outdated, in need of repair and required expansion in order to support the realignment.

23. The 2030 Guam Transportation Plan, approved by the Guam legislature, became an official component of the island's Comprehensive Development Plan. The Plan, which is a long-term strategy designed to improve the Territory's transportation system, incorporates improvements to roadways and mass transportation, while accommodating pedestrians and bicycles. It also addresses other issues, such as the proposed military build-up.

24. In 2012, the Department of Public Works of the Government of Guam developed the Guam Transportation Improvement Plan for fiscal years 2012 to 2015. It provides a list of near-term projects addressing safety issues, pavement and bridge conditions and traffic operations in consultation with the Federal Highway Administration and input from the public.

D. Water system, sanitation and utilities

25. According to the 2013 report of the Government Accountability Office (see para. 12 above), the water and wastewater treatment systems of Guam have a number of deficiencies as a result of natural disasters, poor maintenance and vandalism. Although the Guam Waterworks Authority has invested more than $158 million in improvements to its water and wastewater systems over the past 10 years, it continues to operate under an order issued by the District Court of Guam requiring various treatment and infrastructure improvements because of issues relating to compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Clean Water Act. The potable water system of Guam is currently non-compliant with the Safe Drinking Water Act. According to

the Inspector General of the Department of Defense, the wastewater plants in Guam do not meet primary treatment standards and lack sufficient capacity owing to the poor condition of existing assets. The Government Accountability Office noted in its report that, in terms of supporting the current military presence in Guam, the Authority provided wastewater services to the Andersen Air Force Base (including Northwest Field), the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Station Guam and the South Finegayan navy housing area. According to representatives of the legislature of Guam and the Chair of the Consolidated Commission on Utilities, however, the Authority is operating near capacity and is unable to meet any surge in demand relating to the realignment without significant infrastructure improvements.

26. The Government Accountability Office also reported that the Guam Power Authority provided all the electricity on the island for both the public and the Department of Defense. The Department is the Authority's largest customer, accounting for 22 per cent of revenue in 2012. The electric power system of Guam has experienced reliability problems that have resulted in power outages and is dependent on ageing generators approaching the end of their life expectancy. This situation recalled a report of the Inspector General of the Department of the Interior in 2012, in which it was stated that Guam was susceptible to power blackouts and noted that about a quarter of the generation units of the Authority had been installed before 1976. The conclusion was reached that, should the Authority have to replace its entire ageing infrastructure at once, it would require a large financial investment.

E. Agriculture and fisheries

27. The farming and fishing sectors are relatively well developed. The main types of produce are vegetables, citrus and tropical fruits, coconuts and sugar cane. The various divisions of the Department of Agriculture deal with animal and plant industry, agricultural development, forestry and soil resources and aquatic and wildlife resources.

28. At a meeting in Hawaii in 2009, the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council recommended that the United States Department of Defense and the National Marine Fisheries Service should investigate and address the issue of the impact of the continuing military build-up on local fishing communities and that a mitigation and compensation plan be developed to assist those affected, including in Guam. No follow-up action has been reported to date.

VI. Social conditions

A. Labour

29. According to the Guam Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate in Guam in March 2014 was 7.4 per cent, a decrease of 5.9 percentage points from March 2013. In March 2014, the total number of unemployed was 5,350, which shows a decrease of 590 from December 2013.

B. Education

30. Guam has an extensive public and private education system. The public education system includes the University of Guam and Guam Community College. The Guam Department of Education is responsible for nearly 30,000 students in 41 schools. Approximately 25 private schools, including 2 business colleges, 5 high schools and a number of elementary schools, are mostly affiliated with Roman Catholic and Protestant religious denominations. The Territory receives millions of dollars in federal funding each year to support such programmes as special education, summer school, the school lunch programme and the after-school Department of Education Extended Day programme.

C. Health care

31. The Guam Memorial Hospital Authority is the only civilian in-patient medical facility that serves the public sector. The Authority has a capacity of 172 acute-care beds and 30 long-term care beds. The United States Naval Hospital (see para. 33) primarily serves the military sector. There are three community/public health centres, one located in the north, one in the south and one in central Guam. Guam has some 271 doctors and 92 medical clinics. In the general elections held in November 2014, voters approved by 56.48 per cent a proposal to permit the medical use of cannabis. It directed the Department of Public Health and Social Services to regulate the use of marijuana as treatment for medical conditions or diseases specified in the proposal or designated by the Department at a later time. The Department was also directed to develop applicable rules within nine months. The proposal also removed the criminal penalties relating to marijuana when used by qualified patients pursuant to the legislation.

32. The Government Accountability Office, in its 2013 report (see para. 12 above), noted that the health system of Guam was undersized. Officials from the Guam Memorial Hospital Authority participating in the supplemental environmental impact statement acknowledged that, using national hospital standards, Guam needed some 500 acute-care beds to fully meet the island's needs; the Authority, however, provided only 162 such beds. In addition to those infrastructure challenges, officials identified a number of problems relating to staffing, including difficulty in recruiting and retaining an adequate number of health-care personnel. The United States Department of Health and Human Services has designated Guam as a medically underserved area, which means that it has too few primary care providers, a high rate of infant mortality, a high rate of poverty and/or a large population of older persons. Guam also qualifies as a health professional shortage area, which means that it experiences shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers. Although military personnel and their dependants generally do not use local health facilities, the Government of Guam anticipates that any Department of Defense civilian, any migrant and any construction worker associated with the realignment will be able to use the facilities.

33. According to the World Health Organization Country Cooperation Strategy for Guam 2013-2017, the prevalence of non-communicable diseases in Guam continues to rise. As part of the military build-up, a new military hospital was built to replace the previous facility, which was constructed in 1954. It officially opened on 21 April 2014, providing 42 beds, four operating rooms, two caesarean section rooms and

improved diagnostic and ancillary capabilities, including magnetic resonance imaging and computed tomography scanning suites.

VII. Environment

34. The Guam Environmental Protection Agency comprises five components: the Administrative Services Division, the Environmental Monitoring and Analytical Services Division, the Environmental Planning and Review Division, the Air and Land Programs Division and the Water Programs Division. Guam continues to experience environmental problems relating to the United States occupation during the Second World War and the atomic testing conducted by the administering Power in the Marshall Islands in the 1950s. Additional details can be found in previous working papers. To date, no official reports exist on the continuing high-level radiation spill from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station into the Pacific Ocean.

35. As stated in the report of the Guam Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy, the Guam Environmental Protection Agency implements various programmes that regularly monitor the status of the environment. United States Environmental Protection Agency regulations apply to Guam, but in some cases the Territory's own laws are more stringent than those of the United States. Guam is a relatively small and high-density island; hence its marine environment constitutes a key litmus test with regard to the overall environmental impact of human activity on the land. The quality of the marine waters has generally been found to be excellent across all indicators. Soil erosion, which is associated with construction activity or natural erosion, is another area of special concern in southern Guam, given that sedimentation has resulted in the destruction of coral reefs in areas adjacent to the mouths of rivers.

36. Solid-waste landfills are another area of concern in Guam, given the limited land area. Problems are being magnified as the standard of living changes and increases in population and industrial activity bring more goods and commodities to the island. In its 2013 report (see para. 12 above), the Government Accountability Office noted that the existing landfill on Guam was environmentally compliant, had adequate capacity to meet current solid waste disposal needs and had sufficient expansion capacity to meet future needs relating to the realignment. According to the Government of Guam, however, the new landfill cannot be used for some types of waste, including construction and demolition waste. Consequently, meeting organic and realignment-related solid waste disposal needs will require the Government to continue to develop systems to handle waste that cannot be disposed of in the landfill and construct and open new solid waste disposal areas.

37. Some 33 per cent of the world's cyclones develop in the immediate area around Guam. In addition, according to the Global Assessment of Human-Induced Soil Degradation, the area of degraded soil in the Pacific is extensive. In Guam, major road construction on steep slopes has caused erosion, with the resulting sedimentation killing coral colonies on fringing reefs.

38. Before any marines can relocate to Guam, the Department of Defense must, pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, examine the environmental effects of its proposed actions. Early in December 2012, the Department of the Navy announced that the public scoping assessment for the

supplemental environmental impact statement had ended after a three-month period. The Joint Guam Program Office had held three public scoping meetings on Guam and met more than 240 members of the public, including interest groups, representatives of the Guam legislature, some federal and local agencies and the Office of the Governor of Guam. On 18 April 2014, the Department of the Navy published a draft supplemental environmental impact statement in which it assessed the potential environmental impacts of establishing a cantonment, including family housing, and a live-fire training range complex in support of the relocation of some 5,000 marines and some 1,300 family members to Guam. It presented a description of the affected environment and the 18 resource areas that were thoroughly examined for each alternative. A public comment period was opened until 17 June 2014 and subsequently extended to 2 July. A record of decision, the final step in the supplemental environmental impact statement process, is due to be issued in 2015 and is expected to be reflected in the 2016 working paper.

VIII. Relations with international organizations and partners

39. Guam has been an associate member of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific since 24 July 1981. The Territory is a member of the Pacific Community, the Micronesian Chief Executives Summit, the Pacific Basin Development Council, the Pacific Islands Development Programme, the Pacific Asia Travel Association and the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme. It also participates in the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission and the Pacific Community Coastal Fisheries Programme. Guam has observer status in the Alliance of Small Island States. In 2011, Guam was granted observer status in the Pacific Islands Forum.

IX. Future status of the Territory

A. Position of the territorial Government

40. Developments regarding discussions on the future status of Guam are considered in section I above.

B. Position of the administering Power

41. In a letter dated 2 November 2006 addressed to the delegate of American Samoa to the United States House of Representatives, the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs elaborated on the position of the Government of the United States. He indicated that the status of the insular areas regarding their political relations with the federal Government was an internal United States issue, and not one that came within the purview of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He also noted that the Special Committee had no authority to alter in any way the relationship between the United States and those territories and no mandate to engage the United States in negotiations on their status. He further noted that, at the same time, in accordance with its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to provide regularly to

the United Nations statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the federal Government submitted annual updates on United States Territories to the Special Committee as a demonstration of United States cooperation as an administering Power and as a corrective to any errors in information that the Special Committee might have received from other sources.

X. Action taken by the General Assembly

42. On 5 December 2014, the General Assembly adopted without a vote resolutions 69/105 A and B on the basis of the report of the Special Committee transmitted to the Assembly (A/69/23) and its subsequent consideration by the Fourth Committee. Section VI of resolution 69/105 B concerns Guam. In that section, the Assembly:

(a) Welcomed the convening of the Guam Commission on Decolonization for the Implementation and Exercise of Chamorro Self-Determination and its ongoing work on a self-determination vote, as well as its public education efforts;

(b) Called once again upon the administering Power to take into consideration the expressed will of the Chamorro people as supported by Guam voters in the referendum of 1987 and as subsequently provided for in Guam law regarding Chamorro self-determination efforts, encouraged the administering Power and the territorial Government to enter into negotiations on the matter, and stressed the need for continued close monitoring of the overall situation in the Territory;

(c) Requested the administering Power, in cooperation with the territorial Government, to continue to transfer land to the original landowners of the Territory, to continue to recognize and to respect the political rights and the cultural and ethnic identity of the Chamorro people of Guam and to take all measures necessary to address the concerns of the territorial Government with regard to the question of immigration;

(d) Also requested the administering Power to assist the Territory by facilitating public outreach efforts, including through the funding of the public education campaign, consistent with Article 73 *b* of the Charter, and in that regard called upon the relevant United Nations organizations to provide assistance to the Territory, if requested, and welcomed the recent outreach work by the territorial Government;

(e) Further requested the administering Power to cooperate in establishing programmes for the sustainable development of the economic activities and enterprises of the Territory, noting the special role of the Chamorro people in the development of Guam.